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THE CHAUTAUQUAN

A WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE



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THE CHAUTAUQUAN

A WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

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Editor's Desk

LIBERAL AND PRACTICAL EDUCATION

At the beginning of our Classical reading year we published a number of contributions from persons competent to speak of the value of cultural education in view of current over-emphasis on so-called practical training. In "The Century" for May, Harold C. Goddard writes:

"The process of correlating, of vitalizing, of humanizing knowledge, a process to which both teachers and students must contribute, is the very essence of making education liberal. It is also the essence of making education practical. Indeed, is it not about time for us to recognize that, in any high sense, liberal and practical mean the same thing? The long conflict between the two doctrines of which these are the watchwords has been due to the fact that while each stands for a great truth, each has become identified in many minds with a great falsehood. The great truth in the doctrine of the liberal education is the perception that power over things that are large and high and far away often bestows the best control over things that are detailed and near. The great error in the doctrine is the false inference that anything that is distant and removed must, *ipso facto*, possess that power. The great truth in the doctrine of the practical education is the perception that nothing is worth while that does not relate itself to the every-day life of man. Its great error is the belief that the only things that possess that relationship are things of an immediate, bread-and-butter nature. It is not enough, the practical education must remember, that a subject enables a student to get results; those results must be shown to be worth while in the light of human life as a whole. But it is also not enough, the liberal education must remember, that a subject *has* a relationship to the real and palpitating issues of human life; it is necessary that the student be made to see and feel that connection clearly, constantly, and vitally."

* * *

"I clerk in a store," writes a young woman of 1914 who lives in Wattsburg, Pennsylvania, "and I read the News magazine there between customers. I have enjoyed the articles on 'The Department Store Social Secretary' and the 'Campfire Girls.'"

* * *

One of the C. L. S. C. classes at Kokomo, Indiana, meets every Friday afternoon in the comfortable Directors' Room of the Y. M. C. A.

THE CHAUTAUQUAN

A WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

Vol. 72 No. 36

CHAUTAUQUA, NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1914

Price 5 cents

HIGHWAYS AND BYWAYS NEWS PERSPECTIVE

A Typical Immigration Report

Every American state that attracts alien immigration ought to follow the example of Massachusetts and appoint a commission to study its immigration problems and submit a report with recommendations as to possible solutions for those problems. The report recently published by the Massachusetts commission is not exhaustive, for the commission had but little time for its studies and inquiries, but it is valuable and full of suggestions.

The immigration problems of that state are many and serious. But many other states have as many and as serious problems, due to the same conditions. We may change and amend our laws for the admission of aliens. We may even adopt a literacy test and thus, for a time, reduce immigration rather heavily, though not along true, sound, selective lines. But we shall continue to have heavy immigration for years or decades to come. What shall we do for the immigrants after admission? What shall we do for their assimilation, or for our digestion of such new material?

From a long editorial summary of the report in *The Springfield Republican* we take these paragraphs, which give the striking facts in a nutshell:

Massachusetts has been rapidly changing in the character of its inhabitants. The percentage of foreign-born or foreign parentage has steadily increased. In 1850, that percentage was 43 per cent; in 1910, it was 66 per cent. "At present," says the commission, the "one-third of the population that is native-born of native parentage is seeking to bring under dominating American influence the other two-thirds of the population." Think of it! Who among us really grasps the significance of that fact? In what other highly civilized country in the world do such conditions prevail? Our complacency is due very much, no doubt, to the fact that this immigration problem is nothing new.

The oldest inhabitant born of native parents cannot remember a time in Massachusetts when some one was not alarmed about the rush of "the foreigners." The natural feeling on the part of many is that the state and its institutions have survived, while piles of money have been made in our manufacturing industries out of these newcomers always ready to work at low wages. So why worry now, any more than in the past?

The reasons for a change from this attitude of indifference are apparent to anyone who will study the facts. There has been a change in the immigration problem itself. "The immigration of the present day presents a far more complex problem than did the immigration of the period of 1840 to 1860," says the commission's report. There has come a vastly increased variety of nationalities and languages, together with the vastly increased number of annual arrivals. "During the earlier period the larger portion of the arrivals spoke English." Today, a single Massachusetts town of less than 7,000 inhabitants includes representatives of at least 21 different nationalities speaking 21 different languages. A certain degree of like-mindedness among its people is essential to a well-ordered, stable and prosperous commonwealth, and it is the like-mindedness of the people of Massachusetts that prevalent conditions threaten.

What is past is past. History cannot be rewritten, and perhaps few would care to rewrite it. Immigration creates difficult problems, but it also brings great advantages. American industry and development are largely due to immigration. Much of our culture and of the color of our life is due to immigration. Art and music have been stimulated by immigration and so has the intellectual life of the nation. All scientific men agree that the American stock will eventually be improved, physically and morally, by the processes set up by immigration. But this does not mean that a let-alone policy is safe. The housing, the education, the civic life, the recreation of immigrants should be studied and improved. We have night schools for adult aliens, and we are beginning to organize leagues for the protection and training of new or potential citizens. But there is much more to be done.

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Too many aliens live isolated lives in colonies of their own. They do not know America, and America does not know them. The effect on politics, on law, on order, on morals and manners is bad. Churches, settlements, educational boards, special leagues, clubs, lodges and other agencies have their several tasks to discharge in the work of assimilating the alien, helping him and getting the best out of him for the benefit of the nation as well as for his own benefit.



There will be held this summer, either in London or Geneva a Church Peace Congress. It will last a fortnight, and all of the expenses will be defrayed from the income of the \$2,000,000 Carnegie Church Peace fund. Details of the Congress are in the hands of American clergymen, but it is now more than likely that the Congress itself will be held in Geneva, owing to the initiative of the Swiss Government. To it will be invited representatives of the religions of Asia—Mohammedan, Confucian, Brahman and Shinto. The exact date will be fixed within a few weeks.

A part of this Congress plan will be the visit to England this summer of a considerable number of American clergymen who will be heard in English pulpits. Arrangements are now being made with Episcopal clergy to go to Anglican Church pulpits, and for other Protestants to occupy Nonconformist pulpits there. Whenever necessary it is said some of the expenses will be borne by the Carnegie fund income. English clergy, able to speak German, are also to go to Germany for a similar errand. The decision to include the religions of the Far East is a new one.

Bishop Greer of New York, Episcopal, is president of the Church Peace Union, and the Rev. Dr. Charles E. Jefferson of the Broadway Tabernacle, Congregational, is chairman of its executive committee. Borough President Marks of Manhattan and Rabbi Hirsch of Chicago represent the Jews, and Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore and Archbishop Clennon of St. Louis the Catholics. All other bodies have members on the governing body of the Union.



Libraries and the Parcel Post

The latest and best use of the parcel post is that announced by certain of our public libraries, local and general. In St. Louis the public library has adopted the policy of sending books ordered of it by mail, through the parcel post service. This saves the citizens time and money. It further peopleizes the library and makes new friends and readers for it.

The Virginia State Library has gone farther and done more. It has placed its books and treasures at the disposal of the smaller towns and the rural sections of the state. Any person in a remote village may order a book by letter and it will be sent to him by the parcel post.

At the coming annual meeting of librarians the extension and systematic utilization of this new instrument is to be discussed. Manifestly, the parcel post can be used in inter-state and national co-operation by libraries, general and spe-

cial. There are details of administration to be worked out, and safeguards to consider and adopt, but the general proposition will appeal to every progressive librarian and every lover of books. New vistas and prospects have opened for both classes—the seekers of literary delights and literary benefits, and the librarians who are desirous of reaching many new elements and conditions of urban and rural populations.

The parcel post has come, or is coming, to the relief of the farmer, the consumer, the small merchant, the miner and the camp laborer. It tends to reduce the cost of living, and now, thanks to progressive and efficient librarians, it is coming to the relief of men and women intellectually and spiritually under-nourished.



The Postal Library for Canada is a project to make the exchange of books among the people of Canada as easy and inexpensive as it is to receive or send ordinary mail. It is a new scheme. The supply of circulating books in Canada is meager; many cities, rural communities and practically the whole frontier are without library privileges. The Postal Library will provide an adequate supply of books at every post office in Canada according to the population. The postmaster at a smaller post office will draw on nearby larger post offices for any book desired which his library does not contain. By this means anyone anywhere in Canada can secure any book desired. The Postal Library need not be confined to the circulation of books. Lantern slides, moving picture films, music records and other appropriate devices for amusement and instruction may be included and thereby provide pleasant occasions for homes, churches, societies, schools, lodges and the like. Such service would add greatly to the enjoyment of life in rural communities and on the frontier. The Postal Library will be self-supporting. Borrowers of books will pay a fee of 2 cents in stamps for use of a book for 7 days. Books will be delivered and collected same as other mail. The cost of providing the books required, estimated at ten million volumes, and for installation of the system in the post offices throughout the whole of Canada is estimated at \$15,000,000—the cost of one battleship. The project is under consideration by the Government. Given the authority and the necessary appropriation the Post Office Department can be relied upon satisfactorily to work out all details for this much needed public service. The Postal Library has been endorsed by many leading newspapers, periodicals and other recognized authorities in Canada.



Causes of Domestic Discord—and Remedies

Certain of our cities have not only Juvenile Courts, Boys' Courts—to deal with those who are too old to be treated as mere children, but not old enough to be tried as adult offenders—and Courts of Domestic Relations. The last-named tribunals have already given ample evidence of value and usefulness. Specialization is a good thing in the courts, when not carried too far. A judge sitting in a court of domestic re-

lations will learn to deal intelligently and fairly with cases of desertion, neglect, cruelty, maltreatment, discord, and so on. He will bring together instead of disrupting families. He will reconcile, advise, aid, instead of merely punishing and often making the last state worse than the first. In some cases judges even find employment for recreant fathers of families and put them under probation.

The courts in question are accumulating material that will demand the increasing attention of social and political thinkers. In Chicago and Brooklyn records have been kept and cases studied with a view to the establishment of certain facts or truths concerning the chief causes of domestic discord and family disruption.

It is suggestive to find that a Brooklyn report agrees in practically all respects with one made earlier in Chicago. Inquiries by probation officers in the former city disclosed facts that are summarized in the following table, which covers a year's cases of the Court of Domestic Relations:

	No.	Pct.
Drink	390	45.8
Other women	117	13.7
Laziness	79	9.2
Jealousy	76	8.9
Incompatibility	75	8.8
Gambling	33	3.8
Out of work	30	3.5
Lazy and untidy wives	20	2.3
Mother-in-law interference	12	1.4
Other men (accusations of husbands)	10	1.2

The table is worthy of study. Poverty and accidents do not appear in it as causes. Is it the case that poverty and other misfortunes draw families together? Perhaps poverty and suffering lead to drink, loafing, gambling, and these in turn to the discord and quarrels that land couples in court. The study must go deeper and ascertain the causes of certain apparent causes. Yet even as the facts stand they have positive value and significance. They point to certain immediate remedies or palliatives, and in the application of these the indirect causes and the more complex problems will be encountered. Certainly thrift, temperance, rational recreation, domestic science and a certain amount of social and political activity are preventives of domestic discord and family disruption.



Protestant institutional work in Porto Rico grows apace. The Rev. Dr. Chas. J. Ryder of the American Missionary Association, has just gone to the island to locate at Naguabo, a thriving town on the extreme eastern coast, a hospital that is to cost \$25,000. The Association has a medical missionary on this coast, and

reports finding many cases that can readily be cured. Sanitation is to be taken up in the hospital course. Land owners have offered the site, and some local support has been secured. Congregationalists of the United States are contributing the balance. The Association has the territory at the extreme eastern end of the island, as Baptists have the middle, and Presbyterians the western end. Baptists open next month a training school for men and women missionaries at Rio Piedras costing \$25,000. It is to be known as the Grace Conaway House. A Los Angeles family contributed much of the fund. Students are to take cultural courses at the Insular University, and only the religious ones at the new training school. Baptists have no fewer than forty-seven churches on the island, besides nearly one hundred preaching stations. The new training school is to provide workers for this growing Protestant work.



How to Begin the Reduction of Armaments

The civilized world is expending \$2,500,000,000 yearly on armaments, says Denys P. Myers of the World Peace Foundation. Nations would be relatively as well armed with ten million dollars' of armament each as with hundreds of millions each, as is now the case; and relative safety is really the basis on which the present bloated armaments have grown up. The eight great powers, Germany, United States, Austria-Hungary, France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan and Russia, possess nine-tenths of the naval armaments in commission, of a total valuation of nearly \$4,000,000,000, while the other one-tenth is owned by only twelve nations, and nearly thirty sovereign states are entirely without naval armament of military efficiency. The same general proportions are true of the armies of the world. The question of bloated armaments is essentially one for the eight great powers to solve among themselves.

Each of the powers has repeatedly and officially regretted the necessity of maintaining armaments at their present-day size. Each power has claimed that its own war preparations were necessary and denied the necessity of equal preparations on the part of the others. If only the interested party sees justification for its action, which is continuously unjustified in the opinion of its fellows, there is a strong presumption of falsity in the claims of all. Each of the powers has repeatedly and officially expressed its willingness to undertake measures of relief that would be fair to all concerned. Armaments are never maintained for themselves alone, but for alleged needs of defense, each power having repeatedly and officially disclaimed any intention of aggression. If, therefore, the defense of any nation reducing armaments were insured, if in the actual

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event of attack none stood to lose by the reduction, all would, on their own statements, gladly begin such reduction, because it would seem as safe and as logical to them as the present orgy of arming to the teeth. The solution of the question of securing a halt in armament therefore appears to be the question of insuring the reducing nations against attack on that account. Why then should not the great powers enter into a joint convention to the effect that:

1. They engage to further by all means within their power the reduction of armaments and jointly and severally agree to come to the aid of any one of the contracting parties with the forces at their disposal in the event of any one of them being attacked on account of a reduction of armaments individually undertaken.

2. The question whether an individual reduction of armaments is the occasion of an attack against any one of the parties shall be submitted to an international commission of inquiry in accordance with the terms of the Hague conventions; and the establishment of an international commission for the purpose shall be obligatory upon the parties upon the request of any one of them.

3. The contracting parties engage to postpone any resort to force until the international commission of inquiry shall have rendered its report. Violation of this engagement by one of the parties shall release the others from its provisions.



Brown University's Celebration

Plans are now practically completed for the celebration in October next—the second week of that month—of the one hundredth and fifteenth anniversary of the founding of Brown University, Providence, the oldest Baptist educational institution. This college was originally named after the Plantation, but one Brown, giving the then unprecedented sum of \$5,000 to it, secured in return the perpetuation of his name. The historic First Church of Providence was built both for a Baptist meeting house and the holding of college commencements.

President Faunce of the University, a member of the Educational Council of Chautauqua Institution, President Horr of Newton Seminary, President Mullins of the United States Supreme Court, Principal Peterson of McGill University, President Sharpless of Haverford College, President Thomas of Middleburg College, Bishop

Burgess of Long Island and Bishop Perry of Rhode Island are among the speakers thus far announced.

A feature of the celebration is to be a service, with a pageant, to be held at Warren, Rhode Island, where the college was originally started. Dr. W. W. Keen of Philadelphia is to give the historic address there. Providence is planning a gala week, and educational leaders of the whole country, Baptists in large numbers of course, will be on hand to help it and its university. While Brown is Baptist, its governing body is by law distributed among Friends, Congregationalists and Episcopalians as well.



Bible Distribution

The American Bible Society reports sales and gifts of Bibles, New Testaments and Scripture portions during 1913 to have been 1,076,459 volumes, an increase of 280,000 volumes over 1912. This is the largest distribution of Bibles ever made by the Society in the United States, yet it does not include sales to the trade or Bibles distributed by auxiliary societies. In the Pacific Coast district the distribution was 129,000 volumes in more than fifty languages, the largest in the history of the Society's work on the Coast. In the southwest, the headquarters at Dallas, the distribution also broke all records with 90,000 volumes in thirty-five languages.

The Society is to take a leading part in a plan to spend \$500,000, all furnished by California, in Bible and other Christian work during the Panama exposition. This work is in some measure to prevent commercialized vice, but in a larger way it is to make exhibits of Christian achievement at home and abroad. Foreigners are expected in considerable numbers and it is desired to show to them the Christian unity that they expect, or some measure of it. Religious bodies are co-operating to this end.

The Society is making preparations to celebrate in 1916 the one hundredth anniversary of its founding. To this end most Bible societies of the world will send delegates with greetings. The celebration is to be observed at every center throughout the world where the Society has agencies, as Constantinople, Shanghai, Rio de Janeiro, and at Panama. At the last named place it is purposed to create if possible a great Bible distributing agency, similar to one that the British and Foreign Bible Society of London has built up at Port Said, the terminus of the Suez Canal.



Figurines and Vase. Property of the Worcester Art Museum

Worcester, Massachusetts, Art Museum

Thanks to finding itself the master of one of the heaviest museum endowments in the country the Art Museum of Worcester, Massachusetts, has been enabled to develop in many ways of great profit to its community. From a modest beginning the collections have grown by the purchase of some of the most valuable art objects owned in this country, made possible by an annual fund of about \$60,000.

In addition to this yearly enrichment the endowment of \$3,000,000 furnishes a sufficient income to keep up a Library and a School for instruction in drawing, painting and craft work, and to develop a vigorous educational work among clubs, classes and schools.

This educational work takes on a variety of aspects. Photographs of the Museum's treasures such as a selection from the old masters, English and American portraits, local portraits and

American paintings are sent on a circuit through the schools; classes are welcomed at the Museum and escorted through the galleries by guides; photographs and slides are lent to teachers. In the effort to bring the children to the Museum independently of their classes prizes were offered for the best written descriptions of exhibited objects, and an illustrated story hour was initiated which proved a permanent attraction. On Saturdays and Sundays a gallery is set aside for the children and there they are guided through their love of illustrated books and photographs and their interest in some simple games originated by the staff—such as guessing the title and artist of a picture on a set of Museum postcards, or putting together a photograph deftly cut up to emphasize the constructive lines. Developing not only memory and observation but also taste is the play that sends a group into the galleries to select furniture, porcelain and silver for the furnishing of an imaginary house. Sketches must recall their choice to the staff member in charge

when they return to the children's room and a notation must tell the reason for the choice. Sketching is encouraged by an exhibition of the best at the end of each month. A handbook adapted especially for Teachers and Study Clubs is helpful in relating the Museum exhibits to school, study club, and church work. C. L. S. C. visitors to the Museum should ask for this pamphlet and turn to section B on pages 7, 8, and 9, which lists the material of interest to students of classical history, geography and literature. These examples include original sculptures in marble and terra cotta, household furnishings, and coins; casts from familiar Greek and Roman sculptures; photographs and slides of Greek and Roman scenery and architecture, of classical home life, of mythological representations, of portraits of Greek and Roman statesmen, generals, etc., and of reliefs and paintings showing methods of warfare. There are also sets of 30 to 40 pictures illustrating special subjects such as "Rome in the Age of Augustus," "Rome in the Age of Constantine," etc.

THE COLLEGE WOMAN AND HER NEW VOCATIONS

Mary S. Snow*

HERE has come a time in the history of the college woman when her power demands other expression than the conventional field of teaching. The prestige of this occupation is so established in the mind of the whole world that, at the moment, of the thousands of girls who will graduate in the coming June, 90 per cent of those who must earn their own living will go into teaching. This decision will be quite regardless of whether or not they are moving in the line of natural or acquired gifts or of their greatest strength, but it is traditional and the way is so direct and easy into the schoolroom that all other paths seem needlessly tortuous and doubtful.

In spite of this the sweep of the wave of self-consciousness has caught a considerable group of educated women and they are determining to live their lives according to their own sense of its power even though they violate tradition and the appealing counsel of friends.

Among the army of alumnae is a generous and faith-saturated group, full of confidence in the training the girl has had and still more in the girl herself. This group of older women, realizing the need of the younger sister just out from the shelter of Alma Mater, and too, of the one who has already tried her luck with life and found herself a misfit, has organized the Intercollegiate Bureau of Occupations in New York.

Women look on aghast as they see the occupations of the home sweeping out in a relentless stream to the factory and the shop. Women, like men, are active, constructive, creative. Like men, they cry "Give us work or we perish." A survey of the field reveals the fact that there are 69 occupations which gladly welcome women, with new ones opening with amazing regularity.

The New York Bureau has proved its value so clearly that similar ones have been opened in Philadelphia and Chicago. Boston already had its Appointment Bureau of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, slightly different in aim and scope. These Bu-

reas serve as a meeting place for the woman with a specific kind of power and the employer with a specific kind of need. It invites the harassed employer and the discouraged seeker and says "Come let us reason together." Few go disappointed from its door.

It is true that with college women as with college men some sort of technical preparation must be added to the college work or else a period of meagerly paid apprenticeship must be entered into. Men take more kindly to this than women, due doubtless to their inherent seriousness of attitude toward business and professional life. Most men carry through college a definite notion of what they intend to do when they graduate. This is often discouraged in the women's colleges for some reason not quite clear. Thus the Bureau finds almost an occupation in advising college women who have made no study of themselves and in directing them to further training which shall be organic and utilitarian. There comes, for example, the young woman, objective in temperament, who wants to get into business and it must be very carefully and decisively pointed out to her that she must be an expert stenographer. This is her key for opening this door. Once within, her own power of interest and assimilation will define what her future experiences will be. Her own consent and will power will decide whether she will be ordinary or extraordinary.

Again arrives one who determines to conduct a lunch room which shall have a great reputation and make her rich. Both of these things can come to pass provided the girl will show first of all a strong domestic temperament. After that to satisfy her vision she must have definite business instincts, money capital, some serious training in a good school for household science. Following her comes the girl who wishes to be an interior decorator. Here again is the need of a rich training in art, sufficient travel to make her familiar with the sequence of the procession of beauty in its endless expression in media and in the experiences of the world, besides a strong sense of busi-

ness and incidentally a knowledge of needlework craft in many and fine forms. Along with these qualifications must be the conviction that even then apprenticeship is a necessity. Only the gifted and the strong will continue to the end, but those who do have their reward.

A vast army knocks at the door wishing some form of social work. The state, the county, the municipality all call loudly for these young women. She is everywhere in this broad land doing every type of altruistic work which greatness of soul can devise for the less fortunate. But this kind of service demands more than a kind heart. It must set down as a pre-requisite definite training either in a school of civics and philanthropy or as an apprentice in a well-conducted social organization whereby she may be fitted with a well-furnished head in addition to her kind heart.

Departments of health in all cities and the Bureau of Agriculture at Washington open wide the door to the girl with a strong science bent and good collegiate training. Bacteriologists, chemists, entomologists and all types of laboratory assistants are in limited but constant demand. A civil service examination is an invariable necessity but the work is agreeable and fascinating to the scientific mind and temperament.

From the publishing houses of the magazines and papers there is a steady call for material. The accent is on the word material since the call for people is limited. For the comfort, however, of the girl who has the divine spark it may be confidently asserted that the world is hers if she will go about it in the way that a farmer goes about selling his crops. That is he must have some crops to sell.

As Miss Ida Tarbell so simply pointed out at one of the conferences of the Bureau held during the past winter, it is only necessary to scrutinize any newsstand to realize the field for the person with ability to write for the time on matter which concerns it and which has authoritative substance. Therefore for that group the Bureau is not a necessity since the work can be done wherever one is. The only requirement is a fine kind of patience during the time that the writer is discovering herself.

If the candidate wishes to become a curator in a museum it is necessary to

*Research Secretary, New York Intercollegiate Bureau of Occupations.

show that she has had the kind of science training which will make her really valuable. If she can show this she must then expect to go through an apprenticeship which will acquaint her with the practices and duties of the museum. It is hard to realize that with the richness of material which she feels within herself she will not be at once valuable, but it is a solemn truth that for a long time she is only an extra burden being patiently initiated by experience and good-will.

There is always a large group who wish to be librarians. They want the prestige and influence which comes from standing in a helpful attitude towards the literateur, in a teaching position towards the general public and in a benevolently advisory attitude towards the youth of their environment. It would be difficult to imagine any place in the educational economy of a locality which can be more truly stimulating and valuable than that of librarian. It is true enough that not all who become part of the educational library system are sufficiently gifted with insight, sympathy or energy to live into the whole of the opportunity but it is certainly there for the one who can use it. Entrance into this field is through the many excellent training schools for librarians. Except in small libraries there is no other highway.

The opportunities for the trained worker are so numerous that it is worth while to enumerate some of the typical openings which the Bureaus are constantly encountering:

ON THE HOUVENKOPF MOUNTAIN

Ida B. Cole*

THE Houvenkopf Mountain, with its tall trees, great rocks, rushing stream and precipitous roads towers above the little village of Hillburn, New York. It is the home of a distinct race called the "mountain people." And among these people an interesting mission is being carried on by two women, both members of the Hillburn C. L. S. C.—Miss Nora Snow, a woman of wealth who bears the expense of the work, and Miss Margaret Mack, a nurse, who is putting into the enterprise her fine personality and professional skill.

*C. L. S. C. Field Secretary.

Stepographers, secretaries.
Clerks, proof-readers, office assistants.
Settlement workers.
Superintendents, matrons, housekeepers.
Visitors, investigators.
Teachers, tutors (non-academic).
Governesses, companions, chaperones, etc.
Bookkeepers.
Statisticians, statistical clerks.
Publicity and financial secretaries.
Executive secretaries.
Editorial workers.
Librarians, assistants.
Nurses.
Executive managers.
Organizers, lecturers.
Bacteriologists, chemists, laboratory workers.
Saleswomen, canvassers.
Social secretaries.
Restaurant managers, attendants.
Partners, managers.
Welfare workers.
Assistants to interior decorators.
Dietitians, visiting housekeepers, etc.
Writers.
Managers of employment agencies.
Farm managers.
Laundry overseers.
Comptrollers, treasurers.
Custodians.
Landscape gardeners.
Photographic printers.

In all these fields the college woman is welcome and appreciated. In almost every one extra training is essential, but the money reward is somewhat larger than that received in teaching positions. The initial salary in teaching is usually larger but in other occupations the advance is faster.

The significance of the whole matter lies, however, in the fact that the girl has her own human chance of doing what she thinks she can do well. She need not join the great army of misfits. She can reasonably decide on her line of greatest adaptation and follow it confidently with the assurance that there are those out on her line of march who will not only point the way but will help and cheer her on.



The Log Chapel

Way up on the top of old Houvenkopf is a little group of houses, the house for the teacher, that for the nurse and, near by, the little log chapel. The first three were built by Miss Snow who also pays the salaries of both teacher and nurse. The chapel was built by the men and it represents every holiday given to a Houvenkopf man for the last year.

The mountain race is a people by itself. They are neither negro, pure white nor Indian. But the possession of Indian blood is a mark of aristocracy while certain racial characteristics coupled with the old Dutch names is said to be an indication that some are descendants of the slaves of the old Dutch families. Whatever their ancestry they have lived by themselves on the rugged old mountain, no one

seeming to take cognizance of their existence until Miss Snow started the mission.

"When I was a young girl," said Miss Snow, "I dreamed a dream of helping these people help themselves if I ever had the opportunity. At last it came and I found Miss Mack who had for years been longing to throw her splendid gifts into some specific work for people who needed her." And these two women have helped the Houvenkopers bring the mountain side to a higher level of life.

If you ascend the mountain some Saturday you will see a number of children hurrying along with small bundles under their arms, and you will be told that this is bath day at Miss Mack's. You will also be informed that after a certain number of baths taken

The Chautauquan

regularly each girl is presented with a new dress and each boy with a new suit. The proverbial boyish dislike to washing under the collar and over the cuffs is a thing of the past on the Houvenkopf. The tiny bath room in the nurse's house serves the purpose of a public bath for the children. At the first bath they are given a clean suit of underwear. At the second another clean suit is put on and the soiled one is taken home to be laundered and brought back for change at the next bath, which accounts for the small bundles under the arms of the youngsters you met on the mountain side.

These new dresses and suits—the prizes for cleanly habits—are made by the industrious mountain women, who are members of the Mothers' Club. Each week they gather in the nurse's house and under her supervision fashion garments, discuss their community ideals, and plan any charity work needed.

One of the characteristics of the mountain people is their ready sympathy. Even though their own larder be frugal it is shared with the sick or needy.

Miss Mack's little four-roomed house is the community center. The tiny living room is a meeting place for the mothers, the bath room not only serves for the children's ablutions but contains a cabinet of things needed for medical work, and the kitchen is used as a class room for the classes in cooking.

Miss Mack is a woman with red blood in her veins, and I couldn't refrain from a question as to her contentment, living alone on the mountain top, not

only in the summer when the birds and leafy trees lend beauty to her environment, but in the winter when the trees are bare and the snow is deep and when sometimes in response to the call of the sick she must light her lantern and take her lonely way over the bleak mountain path.

by the joy of service, I knew she meant it.

The little log chapel is a quaint bit of home architecture. Not only is the exterior constructed of logs but the interior carries out the log finish. The pulpit, the chancel rail, the pulpit chairs and the pews as well are made of logs.

"I am so proud of that chapel," said Miss Snow; "the men are putting all their holidays into its construction. I don't know whether I am prouder of the work of the men or of the deeds of the Mothers' Club. They are a frugal, industrious people. All they need is just a chance, and I am grateful that I may help give it to them."

Miss Snow is a cultured woman of travel and wealth. She is especially fond of music, has a library of several thousand volumes and some rare art treasures, but her heart is in the Houvenkopf.

THE VENUS OF MILO*

There fell a vision to Praxiteles:
Watching through drowsy lids the loitering seas

That lay caressing with white arms of foam

The sleeping marge of his Ionian home,
He saw great Aphrodite standing near,
Knew her, at last, the Beautiful he had sought

With life-long passion, and in love and fear

Into unsullied stone the vision wrought

* * * * *

Long ages after, sunken in the ground
Of sea-girt Melos, wondering shepherds found

The marred and dinted copy which men name
Venus of Milo, saved to endless fame.

Before the broken marble, on a day,
There came a worshipper: a slanted ray
Struck in across the dimness of her shrine

And touched her face as to a smile divine;

For it was like the worship of a Greek
At her old altar. Thus I heard him speak:

Men call thee love: is there no holier name.

Than hers, the foam-born, laughter-loving dame?

*From the Household Edition of the Poems of Edward Rowland Sill. By special permission of Houghton Mifflin Company.



Miss Margaret Mack, the Nurse of the Houvenkopf Mountain

"I'm perfectly contented," she replied; "I love it all. The mountain, the people and the work."

And as I looked into her face lighted



The Home of the Mountain Nurse

Nay, for there is than love no holier name:

All words that pass the lips of mortal men

With inner and with outer meaning shine;

An outer gleam that meets the common ken,

An inner light that but the few divine.
Thou art the love celestial, seeking still
The Soul beneath the form; the serene will;

The wisdom, of whose deeps the sages dream;

The unseen beauty that doth faintly gleam

In stars, and flowers, and waters where they roll;

The unheard music whose faint echoes even

Make whosoever hears a homesick soul
Thereafter, till he follow it to heaven.

Larger than mortal woman I see thee stand,

With beautiful head bent forward steadily.

As if those earnest eyes could see
Some glorious thing far off, to which thy hand

Invisibly stretched onward seems to be.
From thy white forehead's breath of calm, the hair
Sweeps lightly as a cloud in windless air.

Placid thy brows, as that still line at dawn

Where the dim hills along the sky are drawn,

When the last stars are drowned in deeps afar.

Thy quiet mouth—I know not if it smile,
Or if in some wise pity thou wilt weep,—

Little as one may tell, some summer morn,

Whether the dreamy brightness is most glad,

Or wonderfully sad,—

So bright, so still thy lips serenely sleep;

So fixedly thine earnest eyes the while,
As clear and steady as the morning star,

Their gaze upon that coming glory keep.

Thy garment's fallen folds
Leave beautiful the fair, round breast

In sacred loveliness; the bosom deep
Where happy babe might sleep;

The ample waist no narrowing girdle holds,

Where daughters slim might come to cling and rest.

Like tendriled vines against the plane-tree pressed.

Around thy firm, large limbs and steady feet

The robes slope downward, as the folded hills

Slope round the mountain's knees, when shadow fills

The hollow cañons, and the wind is sweet

From russet oatfields and the ripening wheat.

* * * * *

O greater Aphrodite, unto thee

Let me not say farewell. What would earth be

Without thy presence? Surely unto me A life-long weariness, a dull, bad dream.

Abide with me, and let thy calm brows beam

Fresh hope upon me every amber dawn,
New peace when evening's violet veil is drawn.

* * * * *

And something, when my heart the darkness stills,

Shall tell me, without sound or any sight,

That other footsteps are upon the hills;
Till the dim earth is luminous with the light

Of the white dawn, from some far hidden shore,

That shines upon thy forehead evermore.

C. L. S. C. ROUND TABLE

In the Home Reading of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle (C. L. S. C.) Classical, English, American, and Continental European subjects are covered in a four years' course of which each year is complete in itself. The Round Table Department contains study helps and other items of interest.

The required reading in this magazine is on pages 701-704 inclusive.

"I have especially enjoyed the Talk about Books in this year's Newsmagazine," says a busy girl in Erie, Pennsylvania. "The Meaning of Evolution" was most fascinating. I read it in six days, which is less time than I have spent on any book for a long time, even fiction. When one reads only a few minutes at a time it takes longer to finish a book, but it seemed to me that I scarcely stopped to breathe while reading Dr. Schmucker's book.

"I have had no especial experiences during the four years' reading, except that I have noticed that my work has been easier to do, and that many things are better understood since my outlook has been broadened to take in the whole world."

* * *

"The Chautauqua reading is about the only 'worth while' reading I've done," says a Burlington, Iowa, member, "and I am glad I held out for the four years."

* * *

A Chautauquan in DeLand, Florida, says the same thing after recording a failure to stick to it when she first took up the course twenty years ago.

* * *

"An illuminating message on a wonderfully fascinating subject" is a 1914's comment on "The Message of Greek Art."

* * *

Every year — English, Classical,

American, and Continental—has its lovers among the graduates and every book and every magazine series comes in for special mention by some one who has preferred just that over all the rest.

* * *

"Almost all the reading for the last three years," writes an Iowa 1914, "has been done while waiting for a train. I make daily trips during the school year on a branch line where the train is due when it gets there. One year the waiting at the other end of the line was out of sight of a house or shelter of any kind and I used to sit on the rails or cross ties waiting. When it was too cold or damp to sit I would walk slowly up and down reading Chautauqua. The books have been a great deal of company to me when I had to wait from one to three hours in a depot crowded with men and blue with tobacco smoke, I the only woman in the room."

* * *

The Woman's Literary Club of Portsmouth, Ohio, is studying Harry Weston VanDyke's "A Reading Journey through South America" for its 1913-14 work. The Club issues a handsome year book and blocks out its programs methodically.

* * *

"The mind as well as the body needs its daily gymnastics," writes a retired physician who will get her diploma with

(Continued on page 711)

COST OF LIVING

WEEK DEVOTED TO DISCUSSION OF THIS TIMELY SUBJECT AT CHAUTAUQUA, JULY 13-18—THOSE ENGAGED FOR THE SERIES

Symposia on current social and political problems are characteristic features of the Chautauqua program. Men and women whose training and experience enable them to speak with sincerity and authority are invited to discuss problems from different points of view. One week of the 1914 program is devoted to "The Cost of Living." No question is so vital at the present time and no platform, because of its representative character and its reputation for fairness, offers such an admirable place for discussion.

The main series will be given by Dr. Scott Nearing, author and lecturer, of the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania. Dr. Nearing has devoted himself during the past few years to an inquiry into some of the problems involved in the distribution of wealth and income. Among these questions the cost-of-living problem holds first rank. The five lectures which he will deliver in the present series, under the general title, "Reducing the Cost of Living," are as follows: 1. "On the Trail of Lower Living Costs," 2. "The Simple Life," 3. "Back to the Land," 4. "Checking Monopoly Profits," 5. "Broadening the Field of Social Service."

Individual addresses on various aspects of the problem will be delivered each day, with a conference and question box in the afternoons on the chief topics presented by the speakers of the week. Among those who have already accepted invitations to speak are Mr. William T. Creasy, Master Pennsylvania State Grange, on "The Cost of Living from the Farmer's Standpoint;" Mrs. A. W. Smith, Cornell University, on "the Ithaca City Market;" and Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman of New York City, on "The Essential Waste of Domestic Industry."

Dr. Nearing has gained a national reputation by his recent volumes discussing the economic problems of the day. He holds Bachelor's and Doctor's degrees from the University of Pennsylvania, was Secretary of the Pennsylvania Child Labor Commission 1905-7 and has been connected with the Economics Department of the University of Penn-

"Social Adjustment," "Solution of Child Labor Problem," "Wages in the United States," etc. He has been connected with the Chautauqua Summer Schools for the past two years and has delivered lectures on the public program.

Mr. William T. Creasy is Master of the Pennsylvania State Grange, a Director of the Pennsylvania Peace Society, and one of the speakers in the Cost of Living Conference under the auspices of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. He is therefore well fitted to discuss the problem from the farmer's point of view.

Mrs. A. W. Smith of Cornell University will give the story of the Ithaca Market. The emphasis given to municipal markets by the recent state and national commissions, the interesting results of such experiments in the reduction of cost of living, and Mrs. Smith's own experience as President of the Ithaca Branch of the National Housewives' League, will make her message vital and interesting.

Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, editor of *The Forerunner* since 1909, is one of the most prominent lecturers and writers of the day on ethical, economic and sociological subjects. She has just finished a series of six lectures in New York on "Feminism," and is beginning a new course on "Masculism," which is receiving very wide editorial comment in the newspapers. She is the author of the following volumes: "Women and Economics," "Concerning Children," "The Home, Its Work and Influence," "Human Work," "What Diana Did," "The Man-Made World," "The Crux," "Moving the Mountain," and a volume of verse "In This Our World."

MAYOR MITCHEL OF NEW YORK CITY AT CHAUTAUQUA

Important Address on the Home Rule Issue for Cities in Revising the State Constitution

John Purroy Mitchel, New York City's young, vigorous, and progressive mayor, has definitely accepted the invitation to speak at Chautauqua, New York, on July 18 of the coming

Chautauqua season. Popular interest in his appearance upon the Chautauqua platform will be increased by the intimations in political circles that he may be a Wilson-administration candidate for governor to succeed Governor Glynn. His topic will be "The City and the State Constitution" and will deal particularly with questions of Home Rule for cities which will constitute important issues before the New York state convention for revising the constitution. This convention was recently authorized by a vote in which New York City furnished the favorable majority against up-state opposition.

Mayor Mitchel's topic will therefore have especial timeliness. In August delegates will be selected for a State Constitutional Convention, nominations to be made in mid-summer, the election of delegates to take place in November. The fight over these delegates, and the work of the Convention may be epoch-making in state and national affairs. Mayor Mitchel has very definite views as to what the new state constitution should do for the City of New York, and for cities in general. He has definite conceptions as to the type of men who ought to be selected as delegates to that Convention. Consequently his Chautauqua address will be, not only an authoritative statement of the views of the New York City administration as to the proposed Constitutional revision, but may also prove the "opening gun" in Mayor Mitchel's fight to secure the election of delegates who will give adequate consideration to the needs and problems of the metropolis. The address will also be of interest to the people of every State in which the constitutional status of the modern city is a recurring problem. The fact that, at the age of 34, New York's militant mayor has built a city administration which is commanding the hearty support not only of the Republican and Progressive parties, but also the Wilson National administration and Democrats of the anti-Tammany variety, will assure Mayor Mitchel a wide hearing from the Chautauqua platform.

Mayor Mitchel, a graduate of Columbia University is one of the youngest men ever elected to so high an office in this country. He had previously served as Commissioner of Accounts conducted investigations which resulted in the removal of two borough pre-

TALK ABOUT BOOKS

dents of the City of New York. While President of the Board of Aldermen he actively opposed franchise grabbers. He became Acting Mayor for a time after Mayor Gaynor was shot, then served as Collector of the Port of New York. He was elected Mayor in November, 1913, as Fusion candidate, over Edward E. McCall, Tammany candidate, by a majority of 121,209.

Mayor Mitchel's administration is marked by the advent of a large number of progressive young men in office and counsel. Justice William L. Ransom, formerly of Chautauqua County, elected to the City Court of New York, at the same time, is closely associated with the Mitchel administration and will also speak at Chautauqua on July 11.

C. L. S. C. ROUND TABLE
(Continued from page 709)

1914. "The study of your books has given me a vast fund of information," she adds, "which I draw upon frequently in conversation, in writing or in delivering lectures."

"The English Year, my first, seemed wonderful to me because in it I 'discovered' Chautauqua, but the Greek year has proven richest in reading pleasures," says an Indiana woman.

"The reading has helped in every kind of work that I am interested in, even in the Sabbath School," says a senior who lives in Emlenton, Pennsylvania. "Our study now in the Missionary Society is Immigration and I am constantly finding that Chautauqua helps me."

The Canton, Illinois, Circle has members who have traveled in the Mediterranean countries and their personal reminiscences have been of value and interest to their fellow Chautauquans.

"The chief thing that the reading has done for me is to make me a better companion for myself the rest of my life," writes a Rochester, New York, 1914, after saying that her Chautauqua studies had given her an interest in her city's new Art Gallery and in the public buildings of other cities. A Pittsburgh Dickens Class girl uses almost the same words about the Carnegie Institute and the churches of her city.

THE EDUCATION OF KARL WITTE. Edited by H. Addington Bruce. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Company. \$1.00. This work is translated from the German by Professor Wiener of Harvard University and is edited by H. Addington Bruce whose introduction is well worth reading. The Education of Karl Witte, viewed in the light of the Montessori method, would seem to show that there is a woful waste of time in the methods of today. Karl's father was a clergyman in a German village. He believed education should begin with the dawning of the child's intelligence. Such was the success of the application of his theories to his own child that when the latter was nine years old he was familiar with five languages beside his native German, he was a fine mathematical scholar and was versed in the sciences. He won his degree at fourteen, and at sixteen was teaching in the University of Berlin.

All his later life until his death in his eighty-third year was equally brilliant. The book has a vital interest for parents and educators.

EUGENIE GRANDET. By Honoré de Balzac. Edited by A. G. H. Spiers. Boston: D. C. Heath & Company. 55 cents.

An entertaining biography in brief introduces a careful abridgment of Balzac's great miser novel. The notes are helpful today by their translations of idioms into contemporary slang; tomorrow, when we have developed new slang, they may not be so useful. A sufficient index makes the volume convenient for the student or the hurried reader.

ROMEO AND JULIET. Edited by Robert Adger Law. Boston: D. C. Heath and Company. 25 cents.

The purpose of The Arden Shakespeare to which Romeo and Juliet has just been added is to present a literary and critical interpretation of each play rather than a microscopic analysis. Historical information is given in the Introduction, the notes are not over-many, the appendices contain textual variations. Earlier versions of the story and a section on metrical analysis are included. A glossary and complete indices complete the volume's usefulness.

THE PRINCESS AND CURDIE. Simplified from George Macdonald by Elizabeth Lewis. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. 50 cents. A charming story charmingly told and well adapted.

TEACHING SEX HYGIENE IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS. By E. B. Lowry. Chicago: Forbes and Company. 50 cents. "The teaching of sex hygiene in the public schools as a separate subject will ever be a mistake," says Dr. Lowry. Parents must be educated to the necessity of the instruction while teachers

are being prepared to give it and to strengthen the will, the character and the ideals of their pupils. Information should be given to boys and girls by their parents before they are six years old and supervision should be exercised all through their youth. "The highest creation of God is man" and he is worth training.

SHAKESPEARE STUDY PROGRAMS. The Comedies; The Tragedies. By Charlotte Porter and Helen A. Clarke. Boston: Richard G. Badger. Each \$1.00 net, postage 10 cents.

So great has been the demand for the Shakespeare Study Programs published from time to time in Poet Lore that the editors and authors have gathered them into book form for the benefit of student clubs. The suggestions for discussion, the notes on construction, the items of historical interest concerning the plays are rich in helpfulness, and quite different from the scholarly annotations which make most editions of Shakespeare a source of woe to the layman.

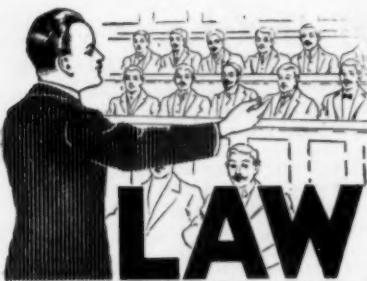
BUSINESS ENGLISH: A PRACTICE BOOK. By Rose Buhlig. Boston: D. C. Heath and Company. \$1.00.

Far richer and a wide world more interesting than the usual book on commercial correspondence is this admirable manual. It injects liveliness into "words, words, words," by calling attention to their origin, their connotation or their imaginative power. It makes diacritical marks worth knowing about because they help to correctness of oral speech. It gives first aid to the sufferers from a weak spell, and guides the grammar-stricken to a safe haven. The high school student who is forced to undergo the agonies of composition is gently toiled along from the choice of a subject to its layout and its proper expression. The chapter on Business Letters is informing, amusing, varied. Part III on Business Practice shows the application of the principles underlying manufacturing, buying and selling and holds many suggestions for themes, debates, and discussions. Distribution, advertising, the citizen's relation to real estate and insurance, the function of the bank, the activities of the corporation, all are handled with simplicity and intelligence.

EIGHT PLAYS FOR THE SCHOOLS. By Frances Helen Harris. New York: E. P. Dutton and Company. 60 cents net.

The famous Queen of Hearts who descended to culinary occupations appears in this volume and so does a cast of dolls of various countries, but the remaining plays have a background of history—the Massacre of St. Bartholomew, the Civil War in England, the French Revolution, and other periods which permit a touch of romance and attractive costuming. The text is suit-

The Chautauquan



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able and entertaining and a chapter on "How to Get Up a Children's Play" will help to make the production easy for the grown-up helpers.

THE FIDDLING GIRL. The Story of Virginia Hammond. By Daisy Rhodes Campbell. Boston: The Page Company. \$1.50.

A country girl at a city school receiving snubs from snobs and winning love from the lovable and meeting the encouragement due to a wonderful talent for music—such is Virginia Hammond. A little brother and sister, a beloved father, a kind stepmother and a big boy friend fill the days with cares and pleasures. It is pleasant reading for the young girl whose motto is "I serve."

ENGLISH DRAMA OF THE RESTORATION AND EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. (1642-1780). By George Henry Nettleton. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.50 net.

This book, by the assistant professor of English in the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University, is valuable as a scholarly contribution to the dramatic literature of a long period which has been too much overlooked by previous scholars. The present new interest in the drama, however, was not the cause of this book. The author began his labors some twelve years ago, under the inspiration of Sir Adolphus W. Ward, and the world now profits by his work. The author also states that he has been working upon the period from 1780 to the present century; so that students of the drama will be able, at no very distant date, to continue their studies under the leadership of Professor Nettleton.

This treatise is noteworthy for its condensation, for in the short space that can be allowed for each of the men under consideration, we find sufficient data for all ordinary purposes and enough to direct the efforts of those students who are seeking a proper introduction to the Restoration drama.

Dryden, naturally, comes in for a large share of the discussion at the critical period while the other well known names receive their due. The dramatic interregnum (1642-1660) is handled in a masterly way and every thoughtful reader will find a satisfactory solution of many of the baffling problems of a period when the modern drama was undergoing such crises as have led to its present development.

Perhaps the best thing we can say of this book is that it is so suggestive as to provoke further study of a neglected phrase of a most vital subject. Bibliographical notes, notes on the separate chapters and an index make the book most usable for reference and as a guide for study. Charles Elbert Rhodes.

To give a book is to enrich the receiver permanently: to put into his or her possession something which leaves a residuum of pleasure long after the particular day on which it was received has been forgotten. Hamilton W. Mabie.

Personalia

Mr. G. C. Ashton-Jonson whose lectures on musical appreciation will be remembered pleasantly by Chautauqua visitors of the summer of 1910, writes from London regretting that his English engagements will prevent his coming to America this summer to graduate with the C. L. S. C. Class of 1914, of which Mrs. Jonson is a vice-president. Mr. Jonson has been especially occupied in presenting "Parsifal" to listeners who were especially eager to know something about the famous music drama which has not been heard in England before this year as the English copyright held until January 1, 1914. Mr. Jonson's "A Handbook to Chopin's Works" has recently been published by Charles Scribner's Sons.

Mr. Manfred P. Welcher, field secretary of the eastern division of the Anti-Cigarette League of America, who has spoken at Chautauqua, has been in Bermuda for some weeks, speaking while there fifty times in all—to schools, in churches and to the soldiers in garrison. In less than four years Mr. Welcher has delivered his message nearly 1,100 times.

Mr. Percy H. Boynton, Director of the Summer Schools at Chautauqua, New York, and a member of the faculty of the University of Chicago, has been made Associate Professor in the English Department.

Mrs. Marie Stapleton Murray, whose beautiful voice has been greatly admired at Chautauqua, New York, is now touring the South as a member of the Croxton Quartette, which includes besides Mrs. Murray and Frank Croxton, basso, Reed Miller and his wife, Nevada Van Der Veer Miller, contralto.

Highways Club

The suggestions of the following program are based on the current events discussed in the Highways and Byways of this number.

- 1 Report on the immigration problems of our own state.
- 2 Roll Call. Suggestions for making the parcel post helpful to this club.
- 3 Talk on the lawyer as a preventer of trouble.
- 4 Discussion of the practicability of the Myers plan for the reduction of armaments.
- 5 Paper. The Historic Interest of the university.

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SUPPERS—Chafing-Dish Suppers—German, Dutch and Bohemian Suppers—Entertaining in the Modern Apartment—Suppers for Special Occasions—Miscellaneous Suppers.

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